

Weather Forecast:
Cloudy Tonight and
Wednesday

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PARIS REPORTS GERMANS DRIVEN BACK ALL ALONG GREAT BATTLE LINE

RUSSIA CLOSES TRAP ON FLANK OF AUSTRIANS, LONDON HEARS

Franz Josef's Troops Bottled
Up on Three Sides and Re-
treat Cut Off on Fourth by
Swamps. Report.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In an attempt to
complete the trapping of the main Aus-
trian army, Russian troops today are
engaging the Austrians' flank, the
reports from St. Petersburg say. The
Austrian army is in a precarious
position, bottled up on three sides
by superior Russian forces, and its re-
treat cut off on the other side by
swamps in the country about the San
and Vistula rivers.

While the main Russian operations
are against the Austrian army, a big
force is reported today as besieging
Przemysl, the last remaining Austrian
fortress in Galicia. If this stronghold
is taken, Russia's way westward toward
the junction of her forces on the East
Prussian border for a march to Berlin
would be cleared.

Czar Proclaims Galicia Is Now Russian Province

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—Galicia
now a Russian province. An official
proclamation signed yesterday and
today by Czar Nicholas, making
the announcement, emphasizes the ex-
tremity of the great Russian victory over
Austria. All of Eastern Galicia, as far
as the river San, is now declared to be
under the Russians, and they are re-
ported to have crossed the San in
force south of Przemyśl and to be
about to surround the city. In addi-
tion, in both front and rear, the
intention of the Russian gen-
eral staff to take these positions as
soon as possible, so that a general
movement northward against the re-
mains of the Austrian army can be be-
gun.

The Austrian army of Gen. Moritz
von Auffenberg, former Austrian min-
ister of war, and General Dankl are re-
ported as almost completely surrounded
by a vastly superior Russian force.
They are reported to have suffered terrible
losses. They are now penned in
between the front and the rear, and
are being attacked from all sides.
It is not alone the Russian army
that is attacking the Austrians, but
the Austrians are fighting. Their
military arrangements have been very
bad, and an epidemic of disease is
ravaging the troops. Thousands
of Austrians have died of dys-
entery and already many of the Aus-
trian prisoners are suffering from
dysentery. Because of this, all
the Austrian prisoners, including
wounded, have been isolated.

The Vienna government realizes
the seriousness of the situation. It
is reported that the noted Ger-
man aviator, Herr Hirth, was executed
as a spy in Berlin on Sunday, after it
was discovered that he had been in
communication in the air with Roland
Garros, the French aviator.
There is no confirmation here.

ADVANCE IN BOSNIA BEGUN BY SERVIANS

IN CONGRESS TODAY.
SENATE.
Hour consumed in effort to get a
quorum.
Territorial state commission bill confer-
ence report taken up.
Rogers' resistance to the river and har-
bor bill to be protracted by opponents
of that measure.
HOUSE.
Met at noon.
Passed bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for ex-
traordinary expenses of American em-
bassy abroad.
Took up bill on unanimous consent
calendar.

Today's War Summary

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

GERMANY.—Uncensored dis-
patches sent by courier from the
German front describe the German
campaign against France as one
of the greatest offensive campaigns
in the history of the world. It is
stated that the German campaign
is proceeding under most favorable
auspices, and that heavy re-enforce-
ments are being rushed to attack
the Russians.

AUSTRIA.—It is reported that
thousands of men are constructing
earthworks and mounting guns in the
vicinity of Vienna and Buda-
pest, apparently in anticipation of
a Russian invasion of those cities.
Reports via Swiss sources say
Germany has rejected Austria's re-
quest for a loan.

ENGLAND.—It is officially an-
nounced that the French-British
attack on the German right wing
has already resulted in sweeping
successes, and that the Germans
are being driven back. The war
office permitted publication of a
report that 250,000 Russians are
fighting in France, but refused to
confirm it.

FRANCE.—It is admitted that
Germany has staked continuation
of her offensive campaign on the
battle now in progress. Although
the German right wing is being
driven back with heavy loss by the
combined British-French forces,
unless the French center and right
hold against a combined German
assault by three complete armies,
the success will have no signifi-
cance, while if the German center
breaks the French lines, the allies
will have to retreat on Paris.

RUSSIA.—Continued successes
are reported in eastern Galicia and
in Russian Poland, where the main
Austrian armies are said to be
heavily pressed, and in danger of
annihilation. The Russians are re-
ported to have crossed the San
river. No fighting of consequence
is in progress in East Prussia.
BELGIUM.—The German gov-
ernment has ordered the people of
Liege to remain indoors, and this
is construed as indicating that a
general movement of German
troops toward the Russian frontier
from France and Belgium has
begun.

SERBIA.—Serbian invasion of
Austria by three armies under
command of Crown Prince begun.

EXECUTE AVIATOR AS SPY, REPORT AVERS

Ostend Dispatch Says Herr
Hirth Was Suspected in
Berlin.

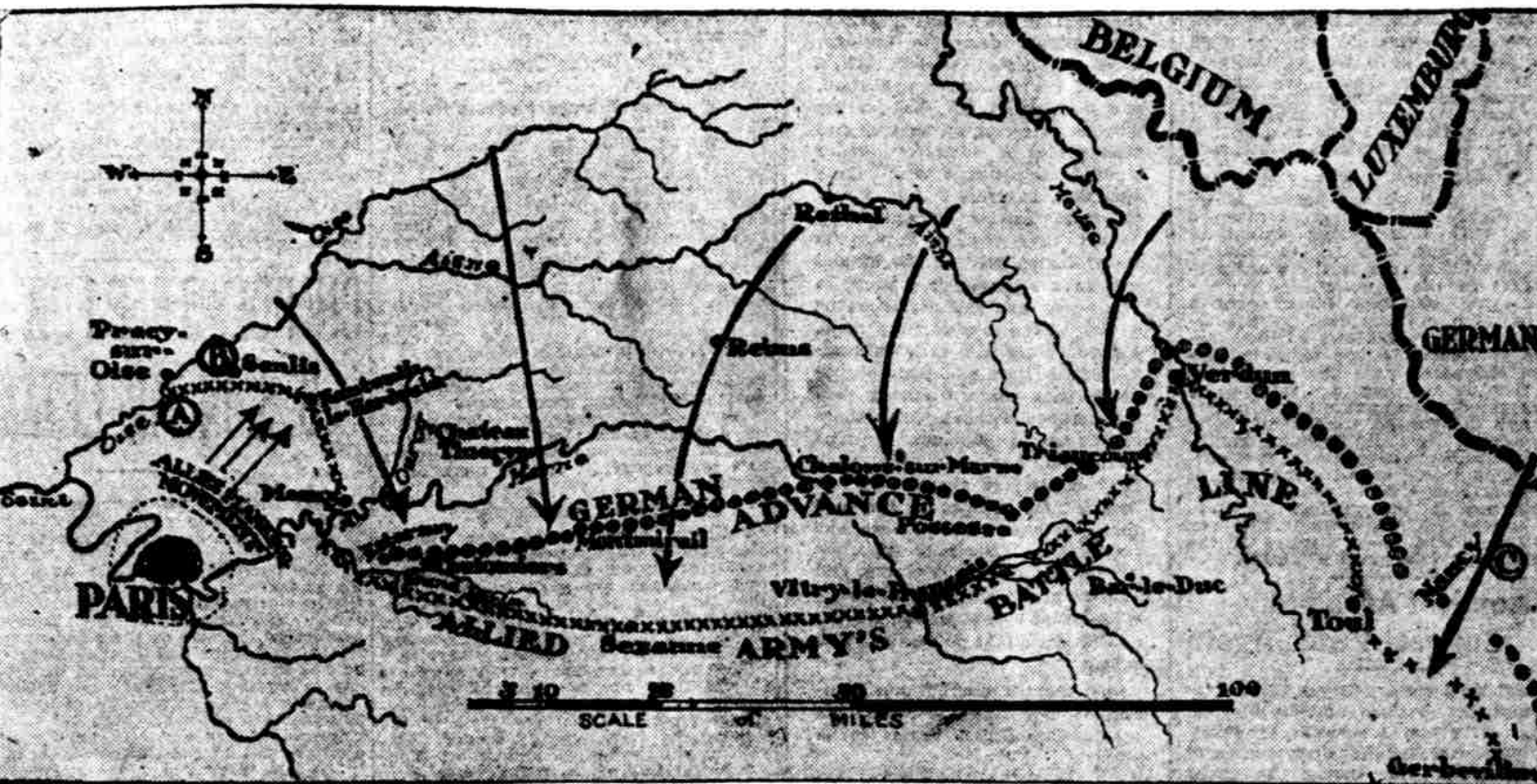
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A newspaper
agency dispatch from Ostend says it
is reported that the noted Ger-
man aviator, Herr Hirth, was executed
as a spy in Berlin on Sunday, after it
was discovered that he had been in
communication in the air with Roland
Garros, the French aviator.
There is no confirmation here.

ADVANCE IN BOSNIA BEGUN BY SERVIANS

Invasion Under Command of the
Crown Prince Is Moving to
the Southward.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 8.—The Serbian
invasion of Austria through the
province of Bosnia has begun.
The Serbian army under the per-
sonal command of the crown prince crossed
the Save river at Mitrovich yesterday
and immediately moved southward.

REGION OF GREAT BATTLE EAST OF PARIS



WHERE THE ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES ARE MEETING THE GERMAN INVADERS.

The point marked by the letter "A" on this map indicates Precy-sur-Oise, a village some twenty-five miles northeast of Paris, where British and French forces, according to the latest official announcements, attacked the right flank of the First German army and defeated it, forcing it to retreat northeast.

The letter "B" shows Senlis, which, dispatches say, was evacuated by that army when it was forced to give up its movement south through France and then east to join the other armies, and take refuge in flight.

According to unofficial news, the German Crown Prince was with the First Army, which was engaged and forced back at Precy-sur-Oise. Earlier dispatches had indicated that he was with the Fourth Army, much further to the east.

The letter "C" shows the region at the extreme northeast of France, where it is reported that the Kaiser himself is directing an attempt of one of his armies to get around the French right flank.

Across the map, in a wide stretch which extends more than half the width of upper France, are shown the battle lines which have faced each other in a great general engagement during the past three days. The arrows indicate the directions from which the various German armies were last said to have been approaching.

Von Wiegand Sends First Detailed Story of Germany's Furious Advance

The Times today received by courier from Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, the base from which the German forces are now operating in France, a story of the early days of the German campaign covering the movement from the German standpoint up to August 29. This is the first story that gives the German viewpoint direct from the theater of war. It shows the campaign through German military eyes. This was written by the manager of the Berlin bureau of the United Press, Karl H. Von Wiegand, and was sent by courier through the German lines to Rotterdam and thence to New York to escape the British censors, from where it was telegraphed to The Washington Times.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Germany, Aug. 29.—America has not the faintest realization of the terrible carnage going on in Europe. She cannot realize the determination of Germany, all Germany—men, women, and children—in this war. The German Empire is like one man. And that man's motto is "Germany! Vaterland oder Tod!" (Fatherland or Death).

English news sources are reported here as telling of the masterly retreat of the allies. Here in the German field headquarters, where every move on the great chessboard of Belgium and France is analyzed, the war to date is referred to as the greatest offensive movement in the history of modern warfare.

This city is just behind the apex of a wonderful triangle. This triangle is the German offensive lines closing in on the British-French-Belgian lines. It is moving with relentless swiftness, hammering, hammering at every point. It is driving the allied armies south and west toward Paris.

Yet no one here knows whether Paris really is the objective. The French offensive is to be crushed. The British are to be driven away from their seacoast basis. After that Paris will be taken, but before then there will be fought the greatest battle the world has ever witnessed. Tonight the German patrols are threatening Ostend. Part of the right wing has been pushed southward beyond Lille. The combined British and French forces have been defeated with heavy losses at Maubeuge.

FRENCH OUTGENERATED.

The army of the crown prince has taken the fortress of Longwy by assault after demolishing it by bombardment. And by this movement and the capture of Lunville, near Nancy, the French center has been pierced. From Lille in the west to Belfort, far in the south-east, the French lines have been thrown back in utter confusion and the Germans are in force on French soil.

French and Belgian prisoners admit that the French have been outgeneraled. Up to tonight there has not been a real French victory. Their forces were trapped in Alsace-Lorraine.

Realizing that the French temperament was more likely to be swayed by sentiment than by stern adherence to the rules of actual warfare, the German staff selected its own battle line and waited. The French did not disappoint. They rushed across the border. They

took Altkirch with little opposition. Then they rushed on to Muelhausen. Through the passes in the Vosges they poured, horse artillery, foot—all branches of the service. Strassburg was to fall, and so swift was the French movement that lines of communication were not guarded.

Then the German general staff struck. Their troops from Saarburg, from Strassburg, and from Metz, under the command of General Von Heringen, attacked the French all along the line. They were utterly crushed. The Germans took 10,000 Frenchmen prisoners and more than 100 guns of every description. Alsace-Lorraine is now reported absolutely cleared of French troops.

PLANS WELL LAID.

The German offensive plans were well laid. No army that ever took the field was ever so mobile. Thousands of army automobiles have been in use. Each regiment has its supply. The highways were mapped in advance. There was not a crossroads that was not known. Even the trifling brooks had been located. Nothing had been left to chance, and the advance guard was accompanied by enormous automobiles filled with corps of sappers, who carried bridge and road building materials.

How well this worked was shown when Namur, which it was boasted would resist for months, fell in two days. The terrible work of these great Krupp weapons, whose existence had been kept secret, is hard to realize. One shot from one of these guns went through what was considered an impregnable wall of concrete and armored steel at Namur, exploded, and killed 150 men. And, aside from the effectiveness of these terrible weapons, Belgium prisoners with whom I have talked here, men who were in the Namur forts, declare their fire absolutely shatters the nerves of the defenders, whose guns have not sufficient range to reach them.

The armies of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria are moving irresistibly into France. In a three-day battle below Metz, the French were terribly cut up and forced to retreat in almost a rout. In this engagement the French lost 151 guns and were unable to make a stand against the victorious Germans until they had passed inside of their secondary line of defense.

Aix-la-Chapelle is one of the principal centers for the wounded. (Continued on Page Three.)

RIGHT FLANK BEARING BRUNT OF SWEEPING ONSLAUGHT OF ALLIES

French War Office Announces Repulse of
Invaders on French Right—British
Regulars Rely on Bayonet Charges.
Hand-to-Hand Fighting General—Many
Prisoners Taken In Retreat Toward
Marne.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The German invaders of France are on the defensive today, battling with desperation against a superior force of French and British troops, which is making a determined effort to turn the right flank of the German army.

The Kaiser's men, under command of General von Kluck, are reported by the war office at Bordeaux to be falling back, all along the line of battle, slowly and in good order before a terrific onslaught of the allies under General D'Made. The army of General von Beulow, which has been operating near the center of the battle line, is being rushed to the aid of the German right flank.

The war office describes the engagement as "extremely vigorous" and asserts that the German counter attack is "desperate."

Tacticians declare that the Germans are fighting what is likely to prove the crucial battle in their invasion. Not only will the attack on Paris fail, if they are driven back now, but the Kaiser's troops will be in jeopardy, according to military experts.

Such news of the fighting which reached Paris declared the British and French columns were slowly but surely driving the German right back inflicting heavy losses. The Germans are making a desperate stand while awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements, but it is stated that since the fighting actually began, their front has been driven back seven miles.

BRITISH RELY ON BAYONETS

GERMANS IN GHENT; AGREE TO SPARE CITY

Burgomaster Makes Bargain by
Which Town Will Escape
Horrors of War.

GHENT, Belgium (via Ostend),
Sept. 8.—The Germans today occupied
Ghent, following a conference between
the burgomaster and the commandant
of the German forces sent to take the
city. It was agreed that, in considera-
tion of the billeting within the city of
only a nominal force of German troops,
Ghent will furnish all needed food sup-
plies to the German forces outside of
the city. In addition it has been
agreed that the Ghent civil guard shall
be disbanded at once.

As a result of this arrangement be-
tween the burgomaster and the Ger-
man officials, there will be no serious
trouble in Ghent, and the large army
which is now taking the field to wipe
out the Belgians in the north and to
begin the siege of Antwerp will pass by
the city, and spare it the horrors of
either a bombardment or siege.

Marye to Sail Tomorrow.
George T. Marye, the new ambassador
to Russia, will sail from New York on
the Mauretania tomorrow to his post.

The British regulars are doing
great execution. The wounded arriv-
ing here declare the British are rely-
ing on their bayonet charges to gain
ground. After shelling the German
positions and then sweeping them
with fire the British regulars
charge against the Germans and con-
tinually force them to evacuate their
entrenchments and fall back on
others.

As a result of this style of fighting
the British lines are now along pos-
itions that were yesterday held by
the Germans. It is stated that the
French are co-operating splendidly
with the British and are showing a
better spirit than at any time since
the initial fighting in the north com-
menced.

No word comes here from the fight-
ing on the center. Here, the Germans
are striking their hardest blows
fighting an offensive battle. Should
they win, it is unlikely that the Brit-
ish successes against the German
right wing will have any appreciable
effect on the ultimate outcome. But,
if the French lines hold, the expert
declare, the German right will be
routed and the German offensive will
have reached a high-water mark and
begin to recede.

Confidence in Paris.
At General Gallieni's headquarters,
where the reports of the war office are
transmitted, it is stated that the allies
are doing well all along the line.
Despite the lack of optimism in the
official announcements, there was a
feeling of great confidence, almost of
jubilation within the city. It is felt
that the Germans are attempting an
impossible task in their effort to break
the allied center.
Hundreds of wounded from the front
are passing around the city today. All
declare the fighting to the north and
east of Paris is most desperate. Each
side was reported charging desper-
ately in succession with a goodly part
of the fighting of the hand-to-hand va-
riety. The Germans are said to have
been pushed back by sheer weight of
numbers, the British cavalry and in-
fantry charging on horse along a bat-
tle front of nearly twenty miles. The
British are said to have encouraged the
French to such an extent that their